Secretary to Government, Development Departments.—

Yes.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar.—

What are the maximum and minimum extents of the holdings so far given out?

Secretary to Government, Development Departments.—

All holdings are the same in area.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Will the Government please refer the question of filling up the two vacancies and giving opportunity to two non-technically qualified men, to the committee again?

Dewan.—

We shall consider that.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.—(*Resumed.*)

Resolution No. 4

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the necessity for making suitable provision in the Budget for starting a Coffee Bank immediately at Chikmagalur."

He said that a year and a half back the Director of Industries and Commerce as well as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had convened a meeting of planters at Chikmagalur, explained to them the advantages of starting a coffee bank and exhorted them to start one. They agreed to do so and also to collect share subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. But the Government had not come to a decision till now in spite of the fact, that repeated representations were being made to them in this behalf. Such banks existed in several countries, and in America and elsewhere the State had helped coffee planters with loans to the extent of lakhs of pounds at a time when the price of coffee had fallen and the planters were stranded. Even on the West Coast, the Imperial Bank was helping planters with large loans at easy rates of interest. But recently, due to the Swadeshi movement, the market had become very tight and their help was not so easily forthcoming. The British firms

also, who had been helping the planters formerly feared to advance moneys except to their permanent customers as they were not sure of realizing all the money from the harvest. As prices had fallen, the Marwari money-lenders feared that there was not enough security for their money and so they also were not making advances. More than all that, even the Bank of Mysore, which had helped them last year, was not liberally helping them now. He therefore requested Government to consider the difficulties of planters and do something at once to relieve them of their anxiety by starting a bank at Chikmagalur.

In seconding the resolution, DHARMAPRAVARTHA M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY said that at the time when the question of Government help was under discussion, the Manager of the Bank of Mysore informed the meeting of planters that the Bank was doing its best to help them. And because the planters said that it was not so, he saw that last year some substantial help was given. But the present position was not encouraging ; the Bank was not giving unstinted help. The management was over-solicitous of the share-holders and thought that by declaring high rates of dividend to them their own interest would be furthered whether or not important industries were helped. The member requested Government to see that the Bank authorities did not do so and also to help the planters liberally from general funds. Unless some urgent action was taken and relief afforded to the planters, the member feared that they would be doomed and Government also would stand to lose much of the revenue.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA in supporting the resolution said that the Bank of Mysore had their own difficulties in making large advances to the planters at a time when the prices of the coffee were low. It was the duty of the Government at such a time to somehow get them sufficient loans at easy rates of interest.

MR. SYED KHAJA PIRAN stressed the points referred to by the previous speakers.

THE SECRETATY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, explained to the House that the Government were anxious to do something to help the coffee industry. He said that the Director of Industries had made certain proposals, which were discussed by the Industries and Commerce Board of the Economic Conference ; and some further proposals had also been made by that Board a scheme submitted to Government. That scheme was being considered. Besides, Government were not in a position immediately to

provide the necessary funds to give effect to that scheme. Another proposal engaging attention was whether the Land Mortgage Bank, one aspect of whose work was similar to that of a coffee bank, might be entrusted with financing planters whether a separate joint stock bank or co-operative society was necessary. Sir Alfred Chatterton, who had been consulted in the matter, was of opinion that a separate co-operative bank would be better. Government had not yet come to a decision but hoped to do so as soon as possible. They were aware that the matter was urgent and were going to pass orders early.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA thanked the Government for their sympathetic reply and in view of it withdrew the resolution by leave of the House.

Resolution No. 12.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that adequate allotments be made towards inter-village and inter-taluk communications under the grant of 'Communications' towards the improvement of rural areas especially in Malnad."

He said that inter-taluk and inter-village communications were a great necessity, especially in the malnad. The raiyats of different villages had to keep themselves in touch with one another and required some touch with the towns for their industrial and commercial prosperity. As the Dewan himself had pointed out in his Opening Address, the grant for village improvements was not adequate and the mover therefore asked that it should be enhanced. The Department of Public Works had already conducted a survey of inter-village and inter-taluk communications and the districts were asking for subventions to give effect to it. The mover requested that either the subventions might be granted or an additional allotment of a lakh of rupees made for the purpose.

MR. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR seconded the resolution and said that village improvement was as important as town improvement. The raiyats were subjected to various inconveniences for want of communications and it was the duty of the Government to remove those inconveniences. The Village Panchayets were collecting cesses but all the realisations were spent on educational buildings, wells, etc. The raiyats could not afford to pay any more cesses.

Therefore, he prayed that the Government might see their way to sanction to Village Panchayets grants equivalent to the cess collections.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY stated that there were no doubt a good many local fund roads in the malnad, but these had long remained in utter disrepair. They were very dusty in summer and full of ruts in the rainy season. Village carts were finding it exceedingly difficult to use the roads because of the increasing deterioration caused by bus traffic. The only way to find salvation for the malnad was by the Government making additional allotments for the improvement of roads in the malnad.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA observed that if this was done much of the assessed waste would be brought under cultivation and Government revenue would substantially improve.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that it was as much the object of the Government as of the members that there must be good communications in the villages, and the Government had also issued many circulars in the matter from time to time to the local officers, and as a result, many villages had roads of their own. But the chief difficulty was that the villagers depended too much upon Government help. Formerly, the principle that district fund roads should be maintained by District Boards and provincial roads by the State was followed very strictly, but now, if the local boards had any difficulty, he was giving liberal grants from the budget of the Revenue Department.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that even then there was not enough money and so the Government had to make grants from the general funds.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that even if that was done, the roads could be easily made, but maintenance would be very difficult. One heavy rain would wash them away and the same work would have to be done over again. Members of the Assembly were often representing that provincial roads themselves were neglected and that additional grants were required to improve them. Such being the case, the question was whether the Village Panchayets were in a position to take up maintenance work. Some members represented that school buildings, wells, etc., which were also necessary, took away all the cess collections. But the point should be borne in mind that all these were items of work, which, if once executed, would stand for a long time while road work was different and maintenance would mean a recurring cost. For that, the panchayets must induce

the villagers to evince interest in the matter, and this, after all, was quite easy because there was the system of weekly labour. Of course, if there were other connected items like culverts, etc., the Government might be approached for financial help. But if the villages depended on Government help solely, even half a century would not be enough to provide communications between all the villages in the State.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM brought to notice that District Boards refused to give any financial aid for this work on the ground that they had given up the mohatarfa collections in favour of the panchayets.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that was not right and it depended on the members to see that the District Boards discharged their legitimate duty in respect of inter-village communications. If they had no money to spare, however, that was a different matter. But in the case of roads which connected a large number of villages, the Revenue Department was prepared to spare funds.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA thanked the Revenue Commissioner for his sympathetic explanations and promises but wanted that a definite provision should be made in the Revenue Budget for the purpose.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the Village Panchayets would construct roads within their own jurisdictions, but that it was the duty of the District Boards to construct roads between one village and another. The District Boards however were not always discharging this responsibility. The Revenue Department should therefore see that adequate funds were provided for this important item of work. Consequent on the abolition of the posts of Village Panchayet Inspectors, there were savings and these might be utilised for the purpose.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR of Anekal proposed that each District Board should be asked to contribute a sum towards the formation of a Village Development Fund, the Government also promising to contribute a like sum. If that was done and a definite programme of road works laid down, village and inter-village communications would be a matter of certainty.

MR. GOPALACHAR agreed with the above view and said that at least a beginning should be made by Government in this respect. If this were not done, he thought that there would be discontent among the people, as Government were taking all possible care to improve the towns and very little was done for the villages.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter could be considered and a suitable scheme prepared.

THE DEWAN replied that if the Village Panchayets and District Boards did their duty, the Government would also be prepared to give every help possible, but that the resolution could not be accepted.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 28.

MR. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the allotment in the Budget for 1930-31 under the heading '30 Grants—Public Improvements—6 Drinking Water Wells in the villages' be adequately increased."

In doing so, he explained that there were at least 10,000 villages in the State which had no drinking water facilities. The provision made in the budget for this purpose was only Rs. 1 lakh. Taking on an average that the boring of a well cost between Rs. 700 to Rs. 800, about 130 wells only could be got ready annually and at that rate, it would take 75 years to provide all the existing villages with drinking water. He said that it was unthinkable that the villages should be allowed to wait for such a long period. Comparing the budget provision of the previous years, he pointed out that during 1928-29, a sum of Rs. 1,63,379 had been actually spent for the purpose and Rs. 1,27,100 provided during 1929-30 while that for the ensuing year went down to Rs. 1 lakh. In this connection, he invited the attention of Government to the Dewan's Address to the Assembly three years ago and said that in the policy adumbrated therein a foremost place had been given to equipping each village with a drinking water well. He said it was unnecessary for any one to dilate on the indispensability of such an equipment in every village and added that it being a long-felt want, Government should allot a special provision of Rs. 50,000 for each district in the budget under discussion. He added that this sum could not be considered high in view of the fact, that Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs in the budget for the Bangalore water supply alone.

MESSRS. V. V. IYER and MEER MAHOMED SAB explained that the scarcity of water in the malnad villages was a well-known fact and on account of the impurities in the water used for drinking purposes, the people were subjected to

ailments like malaria, spleen troubles, etc. In their opinion, there was no item in the budget which was more important than the provision of drinking water facilities. They strongly supported the resolution, as the allotment in the budget was too meagre.

MR. G. MALLANNA while supporting the claim for additional grants for each district, brought to the notice of Government the absence of a suitable agency in the District Board to work out the provision, as a result of which a good part of the grant was being allowed to lapse year after year.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the unutilised provision would not lapse, but would become available for use during the succeeding years.

MESSRS. MEER MAHOMED SAB and KHAJA PEERAN pointed out that the provision of drinking water, education and sanitation was the primary duty of Government and all these were badly neglected in respect of malnad. They therefore prayed that for the Kadur District a special provision of Rs. 10,000 should be granted.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA drew Government's attention to the fact that this subject was being brought up and discussed in the form of resolutions, representations, etc., both before the Assembly and the Council year after year. From personal experience, he was prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement that the villages for the most part had no pure water for drinking and they were all using only impure and brackish water. While he was not jealous of the special treatment given by Government to the two cities, he found no justification for the way in which the mofussils were allowed to take care of themselves.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that Government agreed that there was need for drinking water wells in several places, that it was their intention to meet it as early as practicable and that a provision of Rs. 2,14,000 and not Rs. 1,00,000, as mentioned by Mr. Byanna, had been made in the budget.

MR. BYANNA interrupting said that the item of Rs. 1,14,000 was meant for establishment and other charges.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the establishment was for well-boring work.

Continuing, the First Member of Council stated that in the case of tube wells for local bodies, it had recently been decided that a portion of the cost should be met by Government as grant-in-aid to such bodies. Boring operations might not be successful in all places where they were undertaken;

but they were useful in a number of places, for instance at Tarikere.

THE TARIKERE MEMBER said that it was so, but that the cost worked out was at Rs. 8 per cubic foot.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA and many malnad members deplored the inability of Government to go to the rescue of the villages fully in such an important matter as the provision of drinking water, and instanced the case of certain villages like Halebid where people had to fetch water from a distance of five miles and more. They prayed that wherever the want of wells was keenly felt, sufficient provision should be allotted out of the sanctioned grants to provide wells in such places.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL assured the Assembly that the Deputy Commissioners would be asked to take necessary steps to provide drinking water facilities wherever they were found to be urgently needed.

MR. CHENNAMAREGOWDA (Nelamangala) joined in the complaint that Government were very partial to the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore where they were influenced by the residents who had better access to high officers of Government and regretted that they were not at all moved by the genuine grievances of the people in the mofussils.

MR. RAMALINGAM (Adikarnataka Association, Chitaldroog) put up a strong plea for special provision of drinking water facilities to the Adikarnatakas.

MR. N. CHANNAPPA requested Government to see that the amount provided in the budget for the essential requisite of life, *viz.*, drinking water, was not allowed to lapse, but utilised for the purpose for which it was meant.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the grant would not lapse.

MR. V. V. IYER represented that about 12 villages on the bank of the Bhadra river were deprived of pure river water on account of the refuse (tar water, etc.) let into the river from the Bhadravati Iron Works. He, therefore, requested that those villages which had a right to expect the supply of pure water for drinking purposes might be supplied with wells at Government cost.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the cases required examination and that in any case it was not possible to increase the grant.

MR. SHADAKSHARAPPA and others remarked that it was no good for Government to go on pleading difficulties when it came to a question of facing realities or replying that 'it

would be done as far as possible.' If the appeals made by the representatives of the people did not carry conviction to Government, it was due to the fact that the officers did not care to familiarise themselves with the deplorable condition of life in the interior.

They emphasised that a strong case had been made out for the sanction of increased allotment for drinking water wells.

THE DEWAN drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that it would be impossible for any Government to satisfy the wants of all the villages with a stroke of the pen, and that their wants could be met only gradually. Government fully realised the position of the villages in the matter and would do their utmost to improve their lot, and that this was evidenced by the fact that in the course of three years the number of bore-holes had largely increased. He added that compared to previous years the work of sinking wells had improved and that Government could only promise that it would be accelerated.

In reply to the criticism of Mr. Venkatasami Gowda and others about the utility of the drills used for the well-boring operation, THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was more economical to use them in places where water could be tapped only at great depths and that the results achieved so far were promising.

MR. VEMA REDDY complained that Government were very partial to the cities of Mysore and Bangalore to the detriment of towns and villages and suggested that the grant to the Mysore City might be cut down by half a lakh of rupees and the same added on to the provision under Tube Wells. If, however, this was not feasible, the additional allotment might be met from the general savings of the budget.

MR. K. RAMANNA (Hole-Narsipur Rural) speaking figuratively said that the two cities had reached the stage of adolescence while the towns and villages were like babies and as such the latter deserved special consideration at the hands of the State which occupied the position of the mother. In this view, he appealed to Government to substantially improve the provision of funds as suggested by the mover of the resolution.

LOKAHITAISHI H. NANJUNDARAJ URS observed that those who objected to the special treatment shown to the Mysore City failed to realise the importance of the capital of the Ruler of a premier State which was being honoured by

the visits of Maharajas and other high personages. On the other hand, he pointed out that every citizen of the State should be proud of the improvement of the capital.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI, in describing from personal knowledge the condition of the villages, said that the water used for drinking in villages was very dirty and saturated with dissolved and suspended impurities. Consequently, many a visitor from the cities had to return without ever using a drop of drinking water during their stay in villages. The demand made in the resolution, he said, was quite legitimate and Government should somehow or other increase the allotment.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU, in describing his recent visits to certain villages in his taluk for canvassing votes, said that wherever he went, his eyes fell upon only water pots being carried by women in quest of drinking water. They had to go to a distance of 3 to 6 miles for a single potful of water. The villagers suffered not a little in this respect as well as for lack of communications. He did not ask for the supply of filtered water as in the cities but only for water free from germs and other impurities. He recapitulated the Dewan's visit to one of the typical villages undertaken at his instance to show that there was a regular water famine. He therefore emphasised the plea for drawing upon the Famine Reserve to meet a long felt want of the people.

MR. M. RAMASWAMI supported the above proposal and urged the Government to take Rs 10 lakhs from out of the Famine Reserve of Rs. 64 lakhs for providing the needy villages with wells.

MR. B. L. BYANNA observed that, from the way the Well Boring Section of the Industries Department was working, people began to doubt the utility of the drills. He pointed out that a review of the budget allotment of the past three years showed that the provision had been reduced from Rs. 1,63,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. He was personally acquainted, he said, with the conditions of life in a village of Bangalore where even to this day the women-folk had to waste a good part of their time in searching for water, and added that such was the general situation in most villages. It was an irony of fate that such an inconvenience should be allowed to continue perpetually in a model State and prayed that steps might be taken to get over the trouble by utilising a fraction of the Reserve Fund amount annually for sinking drinking water wells or digging canals wherever possible. So far as the grant for 1930-31 was concerned, he suggested

that Government having already planned to take Rs. 6½ lakhs from the Irrigation Reserves for balancing the budget, the same might be enhanced to Rs. 7 lakhs and the surplus used for enhancing the provision for drinking water wells during the coming year.

THE DEWAN in replying to the discussions observed that Government would do their utmost to create better facilities for drinking water in villages and assured the Assembly that Government felt as much for the raiyats as anybody else.

On the above assurance, MR. B. L. BYANNA withdrew the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn with the permission of the House.

Resolution No. 46.

MR. C. SUBBANNA NAIK moved the following resolution:—

"Some years ago as the raiyats were giving *mirasis* to Thoties and and Talaris, they were assisting the Patels. Laterly these *mirasis* are stopped and so the Patels themselves have to attend to all Government work. Since the responsibilities of the Patels have increased of late, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the *potgi* payment made to the Patels of malnad parts be increased."

After explaining the purpose of the resolution, the mover recapitulated the fact that the question of increasing the *potgi* to the village officers was coming up at almost every session. Formerly, the Patels had only the responsibility of collecting the land revenue but as a result of the general advance in the administrative system, the Patel's work in the village had increased by leaps and bounds. In spite of it, Government had not thought of improving his remuneration. Owing to the increase of work in every direction, the Patel's responsibilities had multiplied enormously. He was required to attend on every officer of any importance that chose to visit the village. Even when an ordinary vaccinator went there, he had to be escorted by the Patel to do the uphill work of inducing the people who were mostly illiterate to get themselves vaccinated. He had to look to the work of village improvement in general and to its health and sanitation in particular. As a village munsiff, he was entrusted with civil and criminal powers and was expected to improve the moral and material conditions of the people. For all these things, he must put forth a lot of

energy and enthusiasm, which, he said, was too much to expect in return for the small *potgi*. He therefore prayed for a suitable increase in the *potgi* now being paid to the village officers.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA, in seconding the resolution, prayed for sympathetic consideration of the request.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA supported the resolution and said that for want of *mirasis* to the Thotis and Talaris the malnad had no such village officials. The result was that the Patel had not even the help of these menials. He, therefore, prayed that steps should be taken to appoint them also.

Many MAIDAN MEMBERS said that the maidan Patels also should be included within the purview of the resolution.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR fully agreed with Mr. Tudki Ramanna and added that as the Patel was occupying the responsible position of an executive officer in the village but receiving a *potgi* equivalent to about Rs. 40 a year, the same might be increased without further delay. He also stated that there was no system of service inams in the malnad.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that there were great difficulties in accepting the resolution. Because, even if an increase of 1 per cent was contemplated, the total expenditure would come to Rs. 3 lakhs including the *potgi* to the Shanbhogue. He pointed out that it would not be right to give the increase on a uniform basis, because there were some villages with big canals which devolved additional duties on the village officers. He, however, added that it might be feasible to give a slight increase to the village officers, if the hereditary system could be done away with. If, on the other hand, it was intended to stick to the existing system, the people had to show some amount of sacrifice. In this connection, he emphasised the point, that it was agreed on all hands that people, who sought the hereditary appointments, cared more for the status than for remuneration.

Referring to the observation that they had no service inams in the malnad, the Revenue Commissioner explained that it was not so and that in most cases, the village officers would have alienated them in favour of somebody else in the same family for monetary or other considerations, and that this could be stopped by passing a rule making the inams non-transferable. So far as the Thotis and Talaris were concerned, he said that if Government were approached by the villagers, it would be possible to grant those people who were mostly Adikarnatakas, small plots for cultivation.

In this connection, he strongly criticised the attitude of the villagers who continued to persecute those village servants, simply because they belonged to the depressed class. They were not being cared for, by the land-owners who expected the Thotis and Talaris to do their bidding. He was sure that if only the village raiyat paid his *miras* unstintingly and voluntarily, the services of the village servants would become available again. He, however, added that there would be no difficulty in granting *umbli jamins* to Thotis and Talaris if Government were approached by them in the matter.

The Revenue Commissioner also remarked that it was not quite relevant to link the question of increasing the *potgi* of Patels with that of granting *umbli jamins* to the village servants.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA enquired how the total increase amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs when the number of Patels was only 12,000.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that in the calculation the Shanbhogs, whose cases were on all-fours with those of Patels, had also to be included.

MR. BALE SIDDALINGA SETTY pointed out that if the *potgi* was increased as proposed, even the revenue collections would show very good improvement.

On the REVENUE COMMISSIONER repeating that it would not be possible to give the increase asked for, THE MEMBERS requested that the resolution be put to the vote with the amendment that the proposed increase should be made applicable to the maidan Patels also. But this amendment was not allowed by the Dewan-President.

Thereupon the resolution was not pressed.

Resolution No. 50.

MR. RAMASWAMY moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that provision be made in the Budget Estimates for starting a Technological College in the State."

In doing so he said that unless arrangements were made to impart technical education to the students, mere University education was of very little use. He was of opinion that without suitable professional education to the boys the country could not prosper. It was for this consideration that Rs. 3½ lakhs of the Silver Jubilee Fund was set apart for establishing a Technological Institute in the State.

This amount he said had not been utilised as yet for the purpose and was lying unproductive. He requested that Government also should give some grant and make their mind to establish a technological college as early as possible. With these few words, he commended the resolution to the kind acceptance of the House.

MR. GOPALACHAR in seconding the resolution observed that the establishment of the technological college would not only increase technical education in the State but also incidentally solve the unemployment problem.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government had appointed a committee to work out the details of the scheme, that it had met once, that sub-committees had been appointed to suggest what departments of technology should be taught and that the idea of the Government was to open the institute as early as possible.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY thought that it would take a long time for the committee to submit its report if they met at long intervals. He requested that the work might be speeded up by them as early as possible.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the question being a very important one and the work of the committee being very responsible, no conclusions could possibly be arrived at off-hand as many details had to be very carefully considered. Anyhow, he promised that the matter would be speeded up.

On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*Continued*).

No. 4.—Inclusion of Avenue trees in the Amarai lists.

Mr. Nadig Basappa, Holalkere Taluk.

MR. NADIG BASAPPA prayed that the Government Order recently passed regarding the inclusion of avenue trees in the Amarai lists should not be given effect to, as it worked as a great hardship among the raiyats.

He explained that the avenue trees were originally planted and maintained by the raiyats themselves on the assurance that the raiyats would have certain rights over them. He also observed that the Government did not plant the trees nor did they spend any money for maintaining them. Hence the order passed by Government was not justifiable in his opinion.